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THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

Chattanooga, 4 p.m.—Washington, 5 p.m.—London, 10 p.m.—Paris, 10 p.m.—Petrograd, 12 p.m.—Tokio, 7 a.m.

David McGuffagh said: "Journalism is the science of knowing where hell was going to break loose and having a man on the job." That's what The News is trying to do. Our readers say we are succeeding.

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PEACE TERMS TO BE LEFT TO WORKMEN AND PEASANTS

Proclamation Announces Intention of Bolsheviks to Sign Treaty of Central Powers Without Discussion of Conditions.

Petrograd (Sunday), March 3.—A proclamation published here today announcing the intention of the Bolshevik government to sign the peace treaty with the central powers without discussion of the conditions contained therein, concludes with these words: "We are leaving it entirely to the workmen and peasants of the whole world to judge the matter after the

delegation has informed them of the true facts. Another proclamation announces the convocation of an extraordinary assembly of councils of workmen's and peasants' deputies at Moscow, March 12, in view of the serious divergencies of opinion among the councils on the fundamental question of the revolution and the acceptance of peace conditions.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF ALL FINLAND FORECAST

Christiania, March 4.—(British admiralty per wireless press).—The Aland Islands were occupied at noon Saturday by the Germans, according to a telegram received here.

Washington, March 4.—Germany's occupation of the Aland Islands is only a preliminary to the total occupation of Finland. Official dispatches to the Swedish legation today say Germany has announced her intention to occupy Finland to the Stockholm foreign office and that Sweden has protested.

Germany advised Sweden, the dispatch says, that it was necessary to temporarily occupy Finland to restore order, but gave assurances that she had no intention to take permanent possession of the territory. Sweden protested also against the Aland Islands being placed in the war zone. The occupation of the Aland Islands, the dispatches say, is to make them a base for supplying the German occupation of Finland.

There are 500 Swedish troops on the islands for police purposes. Their commander was notified by the German commander of his intentions, and, while so far there has been no clash reported, the Swedish troops have not

been withdrawn, and the feeling is described here as being very tense.

Berlin, March 4.—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—Military operations in Russia stopped yesterday, says the official statement issued today by the German general staff. On the western front a number of Belgians were captured yesterday in the lines on the Yser. In minor raids in the sectors defended by Duke Albrecht twenty-seven prisoners were taken by the Germans.

770 GUNS CAPTURED.
Vienna, March 4, via London.—Austro-Hungarian forces operating in Podolia, in southwestern Russia, are making satisfactory progress, says an official statement issued by the Austrian war office. More than 770 Russian guns and huge quantities of war material have been captured.

The statement reads: "In Podolia our operations are successfully progressing. The booty taken by us already includes more than 770 guns and more than 1,100 machine guns, in addition to a huge amount of war material brought in. On the Italian front there was nothing to report."

WILSON 5 YEARS IN OFFICE TODAY

Anniversary of First Inauguration Recalls Speech Which Now Appears Prophetic.

EVENTS OF TERM RECALLED

President Alert to Tasks Ahead. Still Appeals for Unity and Co-Operation.

(By David Lawrence.)
(By Telegraph to The Chattanooga News. Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Company.)

Washington, March 4.—Five years ago today Woodrow Wilson took the oath of office as president of the United States. Sunshine and festive gladness, cheerful bands, marching thousands, cheering crowds, good-natured Mr. Taft bowing out to his smiling successor on the doorstep of the executive mansion, exultant democrats, dubious-minded but well-disposed republicans. It was an inspiring inaugural. No European war was dreamed of. No economic upheaval such as has since upset the equilibrium of the whole world was in anybody's mind. It was merely a change in government. One party was giving way to the other. Woodrow Wilson alone seemed to take issue with that view.

He conceived the responsibility to be of tremendous importance, far beyond the fortunes of a political party. Read today in the light of what has happened the words of his first inaugural address seem prophetic. He said on March 4, 1913: "We know our task to be no more a task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the resolute will to choose our high course of action."

"This is not a day of triumph, it is a day of dedication. Here must not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity."

"Men's hearts wait upon us, men's lives hang in the balance, men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them. If they will but counsel and sustain me."

His Rise Unexpected.
Little idea did anybody have, not the most astute observer of Washington affairs, that the man who but two years before had been lecturing to college classes would be not only the most conspicuous figure in an admin-

istration eventful for the great changes in domestic policy it has wrought, but the most conspicuous figure in a world at war, and referred to by such journals as the London Nation as the "leader of civilization." Reform of the tariff came only through the personal effectiveness of the president in holding together his unwieldy majority in the house and his slender majority in the senate. Reform in the nation's banking and currency, so long agitated, came as a result of Mr. Wilson's persistence again.

He kept Congress in almost continuous session. He would not listen to efforts made by democrats, as well as republicans, to postpone consideration of the tariff. He forced through a tariff law and the great federal reserve system in the first year of his term. Many acts of legislation have been put on the statute books since—child labor laws, workmen's compensation acts, the rural credits law and the farm loan board—but none was so spectacularly fought for as the tariff and the federal reserve acts.

Handling Mexican Question.
International troubles came early. Madero had been assassinated and Huerta was in power in Mexico when Mr. Wilson took office. The Mexican revolution was in full swing. Mr. Wilson sided with liberalism instead of autocracy. Mr. Huerta made trouble. War in Europe came in August, 1914—Woodrow Wilson had been president only seventeen months. He trod cautiously with respect to Mexico. He was anxious that America be kept from being involved in the Mexican quarrel, with a large army of occupation, as he was desirous that the United States would be able to serve stricken Europe in the best way the future might direct. He thought the entire nation would win that America would be ready to help them recuperate by generous loans and other aid.

But the cause of democracy was in danger. The Russian collapse tended to give Germany a military advantage. Germany threatened the new Russian democracy and in her mad desire for conquest brushed aside all consideration for the rights of the great American democracy. Mr. Wilson declared that the world must be made safe for democracy the world over, and America went into the war eleven months ago. But just a month before we entered the conflict opinion was divided. Diplomatic relations with Germany had been broken on Feb. 3, but many people believed it would still be found possible to make Germany modify her submarine warfare.

Made Us Citizens of World.
President Wilson's second inaugural address, made on March 5, 1915, since March 4 fell on a Sunday, gave the first inkling that the president shared the view that war was inevitable. He said the tragic events of the thirty months of vital turmoil through which we had just passed had made us citizens of the world. "There can be no turning back; our own fortunes as a nation are involved whether we will it or not. I realize to the full the responsibility which is involved. I pray God I may be given prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. I am their servant and can succeed only as they sustain and guide me by their confidence and their counsel."

"The thing I shall count upon, the thing without which no other counsel or action will avail, is the unity of America—America united in feeling, in purpose and its version of duty, of opportunity and of service. United alike in the conception of duty and in the high resolve to perform it. In the face of all men, let us dedicate ourselves to the great task to which we must now set our hand. For myself I beg your tolerance, your countenance

Sammies Who Escaped Hun Torpedo Lined Up for Roll Call



This picture, just received from the London bureau, shows survivors of the Tuscania lined up at an Irish port for a rollcall to determine the missing. The U-boat which torpedoed the transport carrying American troops to the battlefront is believed to have been sunk. The dozen or more soldiers nearest the camera are readily recognizable. Perhaps your boy is one of them.

RUSS DELEGATES SIGN PEACE PACT; BERLIN HALTS MILITARY INVASION

Every Day of Delay Meant Harder Demands by the Germans—Enemy Within Hundred Miles of Petrograd and in Possession 63,000 Prisoners and Much Booty Taken in Campaign—Bolsheviks to Be Allowed but Narrow Strip in Finland.

(Associated Press Review.)
Russia's delegates at Brest-Litovsk have halted the German invasion of Great Russia by agreeing to the peace terms offered Feb. 21. Peace was made, they report to the Bolshevik government, because every day of delay meant more demands by the Germans. Added provisions require the Russians not only to retire from Turkey's Asiatic provinces but also from territory in the regions of Kara, Baku and Karabagh, taken from the Turks during past wars.

Berlin also announces the signing of peace terms and the cessation of operations. When the German forward movement halted the invaders were at Narva, 100 miles west of Petrograd, and approaching Luga, 88 miles southwest. The greater part of the Ukraine also had been cleared of the Bolsheviks. Much war material and more than 63,000 prisoners have been captured by the Germans in the Russian campaign.

Germany apparently is determined to give the Bolsheviks but a narrow strip along the Gulf of Finland and at the request of the Finnish government is to undertake the expulsion of the Finnish revolutionists and Bolshevik red guards from southern Finland. With Estonia under German control, Finland freed from Bolshevik sway, the Bolsheviks will have less than 200 miles of coast line along the Finnish gulf. German troops already have landed on the Aland Islands and will take the islands the base of their operations in support of the Finnish government. Sweden has assured the Germans that she has no territorial interest in the Aland Islands.

On the western front the Germans are becoming more active. Their raiding operations have increased in scope and are approaching the size of planned attacks. The attacks on the American sector against the French in Champagne and elsewhere and against the British lines were in greater strength last week than has been usual heretofore. The enemy artillery fire also is increasing on all the fronts. Except in Flanders the weather has been more favorable to military operations and the heralded German blow or blows may be made soon.

American officers and privates who distinguished themselves in the repulse of the German attack northwest of Toul last week have been decorated by the French government. War crosses were fixed by President Wilson on the American sector Sunday the French premier went into the front line trenches, inspected the troops, talked with officers and men, and then returned to Paris satisfied that the Americans were able to hold their own against the common enemy.

BRITISH DROP MORE BOMBS THAN BOCHES

London, March 4.—In the month of January, says an official statement issued today by the war office, the Germans dropped 1,482 bombs in the area occupied by British troops in France. In the same period British aviators dropped 7,653 bombs in enemy areas.

The Germans dropped only 221 bombs in the daytime, the statement adds, while the British dropped 5,900 between sunrise and sunset.

LOSS OF CHEROKEE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Washington, March 4.—Congressional investigation of charges that the lost naval tug Cherokee, in which twenty-nine officers and men were lost, was known to be unseaworthy was put under way today when Representative Lusk, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution calling for all official reports made by Commander Lieut. Edward C. Newell, Newell's wife and father have been quoted as saying he reported the tug unseaworthy.

MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF LAND INVOLVED

Memphis, March 4.—Jurisdiction over two islands in the Mississippi river, near this city, with several thousand acres of cotton farming land, valued at approximately \$1,000,000, is involved in today's supreme court decision deciding the Arkansas-Tennessee boundary favorable to the contentions of the former state. Most of the land is owned by Memphis interests.

RAIN, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

It's wonderful to be a cop—a traffic cop—for every time you raise your hand things have to stop. If we could only send our handsome force to Petrograd, I'm sure the German border would stop—o wish they could! The weather? Local rains to night, Tuesday fair. Mercurial temperature tonight and Tuesday.

BASE PRICE OF ALUMINUM FIXED AT 32 CENTS POUND

Washington, March 4.—A maximum base price of 32 cents a pound for aluminum at the various American plants and their subsidiaries has been fixed by President Wilson. The price is subject to revision on June 1 and covers lots of fifty tons and over of ingots of a 98 to 99 per cent. grade.

NO JURISDICTION OVER ELECTION BRIBERIES

Supreme Court Upholds Decrees Sustaining Demurrers to Indictments.

OKLAHOMA MOB FORMS BUT ABANDONS PURPOSE

Norman, Okla., March 4.—A mob of about fifty persons attempted to take Charles Holden, being held here for murder, from the county jail today, after announcing their intention of lynching him. The mob overpowered the jailer and reached Holden's cell, but failing to open it with keys taken from the jailer, tried to shoot the lock with a revolver. A glancing bullet struck Holden's head, injuring him slightly. The mob then gradually dispersed.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Boston, Mass., March 4.—The British steamer Arrino, long in the Boston and St. Nazaire service, has been sunk by a German submarine while on a voyage without cargo to an American port, according to reports in shipping circles today. The crew was saved.

AMBASSADOR FRANCIS TO REMAIN IN VOLOGDA

Washington, March 4.—Ambassador Francis, telegraphing from Vologda under date of March 2, has informed the state department of his intention to remain there for the present. It was the first direct word from the ambassador since his departure from Petrograd.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY DEPENDS ON ELECTIONS

All Eyes Centered on Result of Elections in New York Tuesday.

Washington, March 4.—The actual democratic majority in the house, in the face of the present republican majority of one, hinges on the election in New York tomorrow to fill four vacancies in congress.

Six vacancies caused by resignation and death of democrats, considered three with the republicans and roll today stands: Republicans, 212; democrats, 211; independents, 6; vacancies, 6. Total membership, 435. Democrats say they are sure of three of the New York districts, with one doubtful.

The other two vacancies are from Illinois and Ohio.

THREE TORPEDOES USED IN SINKING AURANIA

An Atlantic Port, March 4.—Three torpedoes were used on the 13,400-ton Cunard line steamer Aurania when she was attacked off the British coast early in February and so badly damaged that she broke up and sank after being beached according to James Randall, of Charlestown, Mass., a soldier in the Canadian army, who was aboard the vessel and arrived here today.

The second torpedo was fired while the boats were being launched, and the third after the ship had been deserted. He was in the captain's lifeboat and the submarine which fired the last torpedo came to the surface so close that a British sailor "toof a swipe" at the periscope with an oar, he said.

POSTPONE OVERMAN BILL DEBATE TILL WEDNESDAY

Washington, March 4.—No agreement on the Overman bill proposing greater latitude for the president in coordinating and reorganizing government departments, was reached at another meeting today of the senate judiciary committee and the committee adjourned until Wednesday, to renew the discussion.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS CALLED TO GIVE DATA

Washington, March 4.—Paper manufacturers were called today by the federal trade commission to give information on investment and production costs which the commission will take into consideration in fixing a price for news print, effective April 1. The hearing today was a continuation of previous hearings at which the manufacturers asked more time to prepare their figures.

WALL STREET WIRELESS OUTFIT IS SEIZED

New York, March 4.—It was made known by federal officials today that a powerful wireless outfit on the top floor of a building in the Wall Street district has been seized. The officials declined to divulge its exact location or the names of the persons responsible for its being there. The apparatus was described as powerful enough for communication with Germany and its seizure as "very important."

OBJECTS TO JAPAN INVADING RUSSIA

Washington, March 4.—A joint resolution declaring against invasion of Russia by Japan was introduced today by Representative London, of New York, socialist. There was no debate.

NONE OBTAINED FROM TRENCHES

Americans Claimed by Enemy Probably Part of Missing Patrol of Thirteen.

ENEMY LOST HEAVILY

Perfect Barrage Prevented Reinforcements and Forced Germans to Withdraw.

With the American Army in France, Saturday, Mar. 2.—(By the Associated Press).—The Americans the Germans claimed to have captured on the Chemin des Dames probably was the larger part of a patrol of thirteen men which went out when the raid began and has not been heard of since. The enemy obtained no prisoners from the American trenches.

The German war office bulletin last Friday said that near Chevinon on the western sectors of the Aisne front German troops had forced their way into the Franco-American trenches and captured ten Americans and a few French prisoners. The French official statement of the same day in reporting the attack which occurred Thursday night said that two columns of the enemy had been thrown back with heavy losses. German prisoners were taken by the French.

No Trace of Missing Thirteen.
With the American Army in France, Sunday, March 3.—(By the Associated Press).—Volunteers from American units along the Chemin des Dames searched No Man's Land in a rain of machine gun bullets for thirteen missing men of a patrol party, but did not find any trace of them except one man who had been killed. It is certain the Germans obtained prisoners from this patrol.

Details of the German attack which failed completely to reach the trenches are now available. American artillery men laid down a barrage fire as soon as the Germans started their attack. It is known that three companies of especially trained "shock troops" which had been practicing for this operation for two weeks took part in the attack. Each company was preceded by a picked party of twenty pioneers. The first party was brisk for about an hour, but the accurate machine gun and rifle fire from the American front lines, coupled with the perfect American barrage, which prevented the Germans from coming up, forced the Germans to withdraw after sustaining heavy casualties and without having set foot in the American trenches.

All From New England.
Soon after the attack was over a young lieutenant commanding a platoon, members of which composed the patrolling party which had gone out into No Man's Land, went out to find them, but without result. He returned to his trench and asked for a voluntary detail. Every man in the platoon volunteered, but the lieutenant picked out a small party and set out again. The search was forced to return, however, when the German fire became increasingly heavy.

The lieutenant and a detail made the third search just before dawn, but without success. All the missing men came from New England.

The American general commanding the unit on this front said the men were eager for action and were continually asking permission to remain in the front line longer than the allotted period. It has been found necessary to caution them, frequently against exposing themselves, they are so anxious to get a crack at the enemy. However, they are tempted to peer over the top in the daytime and go over at night in the hope of "starting something."

"Tin Soldiers" Made Good.

The French general who trained these troops is proud of the showing they are making while completing their period of instruction. An American captain said:

"They called us tin soldiers in America less than a year ago, but I guess we are delivering the goods just the same."

Between 500 and 1,500 gas shells are thrown on the American positions on the Chemin des Dames front each day, but there have been no serious gas casualties. The men have been trained thoroughly in the use of gas masks and the necessity of putting them on before going into the trenches. They do not find it inconvenient to work and fight "like divers," as they say. A few men have been gassed slightly while adjusting their helmets, but this is inevitable when gas shells are thrown a long distance behind the lines. A brigadier-general and a major who were riding in an automobile on a tour of inspection a few days ago were gassed slightly when a shell burst within 100 yards of their car. They suffered from headache and nausea, but otherwise there were no ill effects.

Four Win War Crosses.

An American brigadier-general said today he had asked for an American divisional citation for each member of the raiding party of twenty-six of his men which assisted the French in the raid on Feb. 23 in which two German officers and twenty-one men were captured. Two officers and two men of the raiding party already have been decorated by the French with the war cross. This is the first request for honors which has been made for Americans in this sector.

COL. BRAINARD NAMED AS MILITARY ATTACHE

Washington, March 4.—Col. David L. Brainard, until recently brigadier-general in the cavalry army quarter-master corps, has been detailed as military attache to the American legation in Lisbon, Portugal.